

ALLIES CAPTURE CHAULNES AND TAKE 36,000 PRISONERS AND 500 GUNS

FRENCH CAPTURE MONTDIDIER WITH SWEEPING ATTACK

Drive In Broad Wedge Of
Four Miles In Six
Hours

CLEARING SALIENT

Carry Everything On 12-
Mile Front From Mont-
didier To Oise

EFFECT SURPRISE

Enemy Driven From Second-
ary Line Between
Amiens And Crepy

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, August 10.—The
French have captured Montdidier, the
apex of the German salient in Picardy.
Between Montdidier and the Oise
the French, in an offensive on a front
of sixteen miles, are sweeping the
Germans out of the western side of
the salient.
The British are advancing on
Chaulnes, the German base south of
the Somme.

On Both Sides Of Somme

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Paris, August 11.—A semi-official
communique states that Montdidier
fell owing to a combined movement
by the right wing of General De-
beney's Army and the left of the
Third French Army, which is com-
manded by General Humbert.

Le Journal states that scouting
aeroplanes report strong enemy
columns advancing by forced marches
from Cambrai, Peronne and St.
Quentin. Apparently the enemy is
contemplating a violent counter-
offensive in order to save Roye, the
fall of which up to the present has
not been confirmed.

Paris, August 9, (delayed).—
Thrown into confusion by the French
and American troops between
Soissons and Rheims, and having
scarcely arrived at the end of his
movements of retreat, the enemy was
again attacked, this time east of
Amiens, and had to give up ground
before the victorious advance of the
British and French troops.

The new battlefield extends over
both sides of the Somme, north and
south, in the direction from south
of Albert to north of Montdidier.

A few days ago a series of local
operations rendered the French
troops nearly complete masters of
the Avre at a time when the Ger-
mans, feeling they had ventured too
far west of the Ancre on both sides
of Albert, were bringing back line
along that river.

Our attack on Tuesday took place
over a front of 30 kilometers from
Morlanouet, east of the Ancre, to
Braches, west of the Avre. The
Fourth British Army, under General
Sir Henry Rawlinson, attacked north
of the Luce, and the First French
army, under General Debeney, on
the south, the latter over a front of
about a dozen kilometers. The
storming troops, French, Canadians,
Australians and English, had been
brought up to the spot during the
night. Our artillery preparation
lasted less than one hour and a great
number of tanks took part in the
action, preparing the way for the
infantry.

Surprise Is Complete

The surprise of the enemy was
complete. A Major-General was
taken while in bed and a German
division was occupied in carrying out
reliefs when our attack was launched.
In the morning a great part of
our objectives had been reached. In
the course of the afternoon the
advance of the Allied troops was
accentuated, supported by light
tanks and even by cavalry, which
put the columns of retreating Ger-
man troops to flight.

Our advance registers more than
six kilometers on an average and
reaches to thirteen in the middle of
the pocket formed by our front in
the German positions. The situation
therefore has been completely re-
versed, instead of the embarrassing
salient the Germans made towards
Amiens. It is now the turn of the
Allies to thrust an angle into the
enemy front.

The first result of this offensive
is to completely free Amiens. The
(Continued on Page 11)

Serious Riots Break Out In Many Japanese Cities Over High Price Of Rice

Thousands In Mob That Attacks Shops And Smashes
Police Boxes In Kyoto; Shops Also
Raided In Osaka

Reuters Pacific Service

Osaka, August 12.—The rice riot is
spreading at Kyoto and the troops
have been called out. At Nagoya the
police had a skirmish with the mob,
and bloodshed is reported to have
occurred in other provincial towns.

A later telegram from Kyoto says:
In one section of the city the ring-
leaders blew a bugle calling their
neighbors to gather and at other
places the beating of a drum served
the same purpose. At many places the
mob broke through the resistance of
the police and destroyed police boxes
and damaged the houses and property
of the rice dealers. Stone-throwing
and free fights occurred at several
places. In the daytime women gather-
ed at the rice shops, purchasing rice
under threats at almost half the
current prices.

Osaka, August 11.—Rice riots are
reported in various provincial towns.
In a small town called Toyoshi, near
Hiroshima, the temple bells were rung,
calling out the inhabitants. Four
thousand responded. They raided the
shops of the leading rice dealers and
forced them to sell a quantity of their
stock at a greatly decreased price.

Most notable was the appearance of
women in the mobs. At one place 500
women raided the village office, shout-
ing and beating petroleum tins, and
demanded to be sold rice cheaply.

The high price of rice culminated in
a serious riot at Kyoto, where since
nine o'clock yesterday evening a mob
has been raiding the rice dealers and
demanding that prices be lowered.

The Kyoto riot originated in the
slum section of the city with a crowd
of fifty persons and gradually became
widespread over the central sections.
Several thousands participated, divided
into groups each of about 500.
Some of the rice dealers display pos-
ters saying, "We will sell rice cheaply
from tomorrow." One police box was
smashed. The police endeavored to
calm the rioters, assuring them, "You
will get rice cheaply soon. The
officials are doing their best."

The Governor of Kyoto has secured
an ample quantity of cheap foreign
rice for sale.

The entire police force has been
called out, the gendarmes assisting
them. The policemen undoubtedly

sympathize with the mob, for they are
undoubtedly the hardest hit.

The Governor of Osaka invited the
wealthiest inhabitants to help the poor
in the various cities, including Osaka.
A mass meeting has been called.

Rice shops in Osaka were also
raided late yesterday evening, as the
outcome of a mass meeting which was
attended by 3,000 persons.

Nagoya, August 10.—A tremendous
crowd is gathering in the park tonight
clamoring, "Down with the rice specu-
lators!" They had not been dispersed
at eleven o'clock.

Osaka, August 10.—The unprece-
dented high price of rice is creating
a grave situation, the paternal attitude
of the Government having utterly
failed to meet the case with the result
that the price is still rising. There
is talk of fixing the price while some
persons advocate rationing. The so-
called middle class of salaried people
are being hit hardest while policemen,
postmen and car drivers are demand-
ing higher wages. Their grievance is
aggravated by the sight of the ex-
travagance of the war profiteers in
Osaka.

The Municipal Council is selling
Korean rice, to obtain which thousands
of persons have to wait outside the
door of the building under the burning
sun, some waiting from sunrise.

In a certain district in the province
a mob of housewives stopped the
shipment of rice, fearing that the
shipment might cause higher prices.

The newspapers are accusing Mr.
Nakashoji, the Minister of Agriculture
and Commerce, of the failure of his
policy and they demand his im-
mediate resignation.

It is believed that rice is not scarce
but that the farmers are hoarding it,
anticipating still higher prices.
The mob at Kyoto yesterday even-
ing cut the electric wires, and, as a
consequence, part of the city was
temporarily darkened. The telephone
service stopped, and street car traffic
suspended. The mob gathered in var-
ious sections of the city and continued
to raid the shops of the rice dealers,
the police vainly endeavoring to dis-
perse them. On every police box was
a poster stating that 10,000 boxes of
foreign rice are to be distributed for
sale.

The Governor of Kyoto Prefecture
requested the despatch of troops, and
a hundred soldiers were immediately
sent from here.

PARLIAMENT IN PEKING OPENS WITH CEREMONY

President And Premier Speak
Formally At Opening Of
New Legislative Body

Reuters Pacific Service

Peking, August 12.—All the Govern-
ment offices were closed today on the
occasion of the opening of Parliament.
The ceremony took place at 10
o'clock this morning in the presence
of the President, Premier and members
of the Cabinet and 376 members of
both Houses.

The Vice-Minister of the Interior,
who was chief of the committee for
the preparation of parliament, read
the opening address and then intro-
duced the senior member, who read an
address of congratulation.

President Feng Kuo-chang then
spoke. He dwelt on the importance
of having a parliament which recog-
nized its responsibilities and also a
good constitution. It is worthy of
note that the President made no men-
tion of the political situation or of his
resignation.

The Premier also delivered a brief
formal speech, after which, led by the
President, all present bowed three
times to the national flag, concluding
the ceremony.

LIMITS ARE REMOVED ON MEAT EATING IN U.S.

Housewives Released From
Voluntary Pledges To Keep
Meats Meatless

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 11.—The
Food Administration has removed
the restrictions on the consumption
of beef in public places, which has
been limited to one meal daily. The
Administration has also removed
the voluntary meatless pledges made
by housewives, owing to the supply
of beef on hand.

TWO BRITISH AVIATORS MAKE FLIGHT TO EGYPT

Come Down Only Once Or
Twice In 2,000-Mile
Journey

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, August 10.—Press Bureau:
Two officers of the Royal Air
Force, accompanied by two
mechanics have just flown from
England to Egypt on an ordinary
service machine, only halting once
or twice for petrol, the flight being
a piece of routing work. The dis-
tance flown was over 2,000 miles and
the pace was good throughout.

This event is full of promise for
the development of British aviation
after the war.

SPAIN MAKES DECISION ON GERMAN RELATIONS?

Secret Conferences Held By
Cabinet With Momentous Con-
sequences, Is Report

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, August 10.—Interest has
been renewed in the attitude of
Spain to Germany owing to secret
conferences of the Spanish Cabinet
at which it is understood that a
momentous decision was unanimously
reached. This is stated to concern
the contemptuous disregard shown
by Germany to the protests made
by Spain concerning the
sinking of Spanish vessels by sub-
marines and the continuance of these
outrages. Considerable reticence
concerning the conferences is being
preserved.

The Weather

Hot, showers threatening. The
maximum temperature yesterday
was 95 and the minimum 76.3. The
figures for the corresponding day
last year being 93.2 and 73.5.

How American Marines Use New Grenade Rifle



How our marines in France use the grenade rifle. French instructors taught the Americans the use of this new weapon, which has been found very effective.

STATE OF WAR EXISTS WITH ALLIES, SAYS LENIN

British And French Representa-
tives At Moscow Arrested In
Reprisal For Archangel

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 10.—Mr.
Pole, the American Consul at Mos-
cow, has informed the State Depart-
ment that Lenin, the Bolshevik Pre-
mier, recently declared before a
gathering of the Soviets in Moscow
that a state of war existed between
the Russian Government and the
Entente Allies. In response to ques-
tions from the Allied Consuls,
Tschetverin, the Commissary of For-
eign Affairs, said that the Premier's
statement need not be considered a
declaration of war, but it was rather
a declaration of a state of defense
in Russia similar to the situation
that existed at one time with Ger-
many.

Mr. Pole's message said that the
reception of the Allied troops by
the native population was so cordial
that the Revolutionists fled the city
and have caused no further trouble.

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, August 9.—A mes-
sage from Moscow states that the
Bolsheviks have arrested the promi-
nent British and French repre-
sentatives there.

According to German newspaper
correspondents, Lenin, addressing the
executive of the Soviets at Moscow
on July 28, said that the fatal plans of
British and French imperialism
could only be frustrated if the
Czechoslovaks and their anti-
revolutionary partisans in the Volga,
Urals and Siberia were crushed. This
was the urgent task of the revolution,
hence the war weariness of the
people must be combated.

Trotsky contrasted the en-
thusiasm of the Czechoslovaks with
the apathy of the Soviet troops. He
complained of the lack of officers
and said the time had come to
master Russian officers. Those who
did not adhere to the Red Army
would be sent to concentration
camps. Those serving with the
Soviet troops were often unreliable
and every commander must be
watched by commissaries, revolver
in hand. "If a commander wavers
he must be shot on the spot."

London, August 9.—Reuters
Agency learns that the Bolsheviks
have arrested Mr. Robert Lockhart,
the British Consul-General at Mos-
cow as a reprisal for the alleged fir-
ing upon the Soviet members at
Archangel.

His Majesty's Government has de-
manded Mr. Lockhart's release.
It is believed that the British and
French Consular staffs were also
arrested.

Copenhagen, August 11.—A mes-
sage from Berlin states that in view
of the threats of the Left Social
Revolutionaries, Dr. von Helldorf
has ordered the removal of the Ger-
man Embassy from Moscow to
Petrograd.

Amsterdam, August 10.—A mes-
sage from Kieff via Berlin shows that
collisions have occurred between
the revolting peasants and German
troops from Kieff.

The staff of the Don Cossack
Army announce that after operations
lasting for three months almost the
whole Don region has been cleared
of Bolsheviks. A final decision is
imminent.

Shipment Of Machinery For Building U.S. Ships Arrives From America

Latest Type Drills, Presses,
Lathes And Milling Machines
Here For Kiangnan Yard

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Twenty cases of modern machin-
ery, to be used in the construction
of ships for the United States govern-
ment, arrived at the Kiangnan Dock
and Engineering Company Works
yesterday and work on the first of
the 10,000 tons liners will be started
immediately. The shipment is a
record one as the contract between
the United States Government and
the local shipyard was signed July
12.

Latest type high powered lathes,
milling machines, screw cutting
machines, drills and presses, similar
to those used in the great shipyards
in the United States, were included
in the record shipment arriving
yesterday.

Work is being rushed in the
various shops and construction de-
partment while cofferdams are nearly
completed and piles are being
driven to enforce the ground where
the first keel will soon be laid.

The American Government con-
tract calls for the construction of
four ships with a capacity of 10,000
tons deadweight each. The govern-
ment holds an option for the build-
ing of eight more.

ITALIAN AVIATORS DROP MANIFESTOES ON VIENNA

Gabriele D'Annunzio, Famous
Novelist, Commands Squadron
Over Austrian Capital

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Rome, August 9.—Eight Italian
aeroplanes commanded by Gabriele
d'Annunzio flew over Vienna today
and dropped manifestoes. One
aeroplane was forced to land near
Vienna owing to engine trouble.

Hongkong Jewelers Robbed Of \$10,000

Shop Entered By Bandits In
Morning And Looted Of
Big Amount

Reuters Pacific Service

Hongkong, August 12.—Robbers on
Saturday morning entered the pre-
mises of Messrs. Falconer and Com-
pany, Ltd., and stole jewelry worth
\$10,000.

CARNEIROS IN PRISON

Reuters Pacific Service

Macao, August 12.—Lemos and Ban-
tieta Carneiro, in charge of a Shang-
hai Municipal Police Inspector,
arrived here on Saturday and were
forthwith conducted to prison. They
will appear in court at two o'clock in
the afternoon. In view of the preli-
minary formalities, a decision is im-
probable before the end of four
months.

WAYSIDE GODOWN FIRE DOES \$60,000 DAMAGE

Burning Warehouse At China
Merchants' Lower Wharf Gives
Firemen All-Night Battle

Fire of unknown origin, discover-
ed shortly after nine o'clock last
night, gutted the northern half of
Godown 26 at the China Merchants'
Steam Navigation Company lower
wharf in Wayside. The blaze did
damage estimated at about \$60,000
and gave the firemen an all night
battle.

Bounded on three sides by other
warehouses, the burning godown,
with its barred windows, iron doors
and galvanised iron roof offered every
obstacle to firefighting and the dense
smoke and heavy cargo on the upper
floors made the work of the firemen
precarious.

The blaze was brought under
control at 11:15 o'clock but six
streams, from the fire box and
engines, played on the smouldering
merchandise all night.

First class cargo including beans,
peas, bristles and merchandise brought
here from Japan for export was in
the godown. The building and con-
tents are covered by insurance.

The building is a three-story brick
godown with wooden floors. The
northern portion was completely gut-
ted and the water damage to peas,
beans, bristles and other such mer-
chandise will be heavy.

Tons of water were poured into
the building from all sides, streams
from the fire boat being directed through
the main door on the river side and
the lines from the fire engines playing
through the windows and on the roof.

The fire was discovered by General
Manager Thomas H. Harris, who saw
the flames creeping through the iron
windows. When the Hongkong ap-
paratus arrived the fire was well under
way and the northern part and center
of the building were burning fiercely.
Chief Officer M. W. Pett immediately
called out the apparatus from Central
Station and the fire boat.

Difficulty was encountered in ob-
taining entrance to the burning build-
ing and the heavy doors had to be
broken down. The completely gutted
landings, joining godown 26 to godown 22
and 25, offered vantage points, but the
lines could not be taken far into the
building because of the danger of
collapse of floors. The dense smoke
made it impossible to fight fire at close
range.

The firemen took all precautions
to save the adjoining warehouses
and the blaze was confined to the
godown in which it started. Several
times it broke through the roof and
streams were trained into the center
of the smouldering cargo from the
roof and through the windows all
night.

Fire department officials and
General Manager Harris of the China
Merchants' Steam Navigation Com-
pany are at loss as to the cause of
the fire. When the godown was
locked, some three hours before,
there were no signs of fire.

Much of the merchandise was
landed from a river steamer yester-
day afternoon and placed in the
godown. The steamer had unloaded
but part of her cargo and the remain-
ing merchandise in the godown is
floating cargo awaiting shipment.

YMUIDEN CRAFT ATTACKED

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 10.—The
Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant
states that a German submarine at-
tacked a Ymuiden fishing craft near
the Flaaks lightship. The skipper
was killed.

LINE IS ADVANCED NEARLY 15 MILES; AMIENS IS FREED

Progress Continues On
Whole Front Between
Arras And Oise

SUCCESS IS SWIFT

British, French And Ameri-
can Forces Sweeping
Forward In Center

ENEMY POCKETED

Thousand Tanks Leveling
German Defenses In Ad-
vance Of Infantry

The Battle In Brief

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas
Haig's great offensive in Picardy
has advanced the Allied line
roughly fifteen miles in the center
and freed Amiens from capture
and given still greater security to
Paris.

The strategically important
communication center of Chaulnes,
has been taken, Roye, nearly as
important, is apparently near
capture. Montdidier fell in the
early rush by the French, who
attacked from Montdidier to the
Oise.

The Allies have taken 36,000
prisoners and over 500 guns.

The general line reached by
the Allies by the night of the
10th ran from north to south
through Lihons, Fresnoy-le-
Roye, Lagnieres and Conchy-le-
Pots. Since then Chaulnes has
been taken. The advance is still
proceeding.

The Americans have reached
the new battlefield and are fight-
ing side by side with the British.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 11.—The Aus-
tralians and Canadians have captur-
ed Chaulnes.

The Allies have captured 36,000
prisoners, including 1,000 officers, and
more than 500 guns in the drive to
Picardy.

The advance continues between
Arras and the River Oise.

The enemy on the Soissons right
front are fighting with the Americans
for every inch of ground lost on the
River Vesle. The Americans are
fighting with superb courage.

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Paris, August 11.—Le Petit Pari-
sien states that the Canadians and
Australians have occupied Chaulnes.

No Time For Defense

London, August 9, 4:45 p.m.—
Reuters' correspondent at British
headquarters reports:

Last night there was comparative
quiet in the new battlefield.

Our cavalry patrols, accompanied
by whippet tanks, are reported by
our airmen far out in the blue. The
advance of our infantry in many
places was only checked, by their
physical inability to push on fur-
ther. Prisoners confess that the at-
tack was a complete surprise. The
roads in many places were mined
but so rapid was our advance that
the enemy had no time to touch
these mines off.

The liaison between the French
and British was perfect, showing ad-
mirable staff work. One of the
stirring spectacles of the day was
when a body of Canadian horse,
working round a large force of the
enemy which was making an ob-
stinate stand, got in touch with
some French cavalry which, deploy-
ing at the gallop, completed the
cutting off of the Germans.

Good Work By Airmen

Our air squadrons did good work
reconnoitering and harassing the re-
treating enemy.

Our prisoners are mostly a good
type of soldier and representative of
some of the best elements of the
German army.

Our total casualties, including
walking and lightly wounded, are
only about three-fifths the number
of the prisoners counted up to 3
o'clock yesterday afternoon.

This morning the French and Bri-
tish resumed the battle in fine wea-

ther under excellent campaigning conditions. The Germans are blowing up ammunition dumps and burning stores freely, indicating preparations to continue their retreat.

More Fight On Wings

London, August 9, 9:45 p.m.—The battle situation shows an average depth of penetration for eight miles on a front of twenty. The latest news reveals that the advance is continuing.

The prisoners taken up to midday totaled 17,000, including 4,000 captured by the French. Over 200 guns have been counted.

Between Morlaucourt and Chilly a bitter struggle is being waged in which the British have not been able to maintain all their gains.

The push is proceeding along the roads to Verdun and Roye. The French have captured Hangest-en-Santerre, Arvillers, Contoire and Pierrepont, advancing four miles on a front of nine.

The maximum advance made yesterday reached the remarkable depth of over twelve miles, being accomplished by the cavalry mentioned by Sir Douglas Haig, which reached the line Framerville-Lihons, thus pushing on four miles ahead of the infantry.

A thousand tanks participated in the attack yesterday.

Our arrival in the vicinity of Chaulnes is especially significant. Chaulnes is within two miles of the central portion of the Peronne-Roye road, which is regarded as very important. If we reach it the position of the Germans in the Montdidier pocket will be untenable.

The Germans have recaptured Chilly.

The Canadians have recaptured Beaufort and Warvillers, and our patrols are beyond Foucaucourt, on the 1916 Somme line. The total advance made by the British army is ten miles. Our infantry are now operating upon ground hitherto held by our cavalry and tanks.

The German losses, apart from prisoners, are very heavy. Our casualties are exceptionally light.

Germans Over Defeat

A German official communique reports: The enemy attacked with strong forces yesterday between the Ancre and the Avre. Favored by a thick fog he forced his way with tanks into our infantry and artillery lines. We threw him out from our positions northward of the Somme. Between the Somme and the Avre our counter-attacks brought him to a standstill.

We suffered losses in prisoners, English, Australians, Canadians and French.

The situation at Morlaucourt is obscure, as it is noteworthy that Sir Douglas Haig does not confirm the capture of the village as reported yesterday evening. It is on the extreme left of the British left, where the resistance of the enemy is strongest. A number of fierce German counter-attacks are developing today, one of which resulted in the loss of Chilly.

Resistance Is Increasing

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: The Allies renewed their attack on the whole front southward of the Somme and made progress everywhere despite the increasing resistance of the enemy.

The French, extending their front southwards, captured Pierrepont and the wood northwards of that village, and also advanced four miles north-eastward of it.

The Canadians and Australians, with admirable dash, after capturing the other defenses of Amiens advanced two miles beyond after severe fighting. Before the evening the Franco-British forces had reached the lines Pierrepont, Arvillers, Rosieres, Ramecourt and Morcourt, where fighting continues.

Local fighting is reported northward of the Somme.

Our prisoners now total 17,000, between 200 and 300 guns, including a heavy railway gun, large numbers of trench mortars and machine-guns, and immense stores of material, including a train. Our casualties were exceptionally light.

100 Airplanes Lost

Aviation.—Our aeroplanes co-operated with our other arms on the battlefield the whole day long, signaled targets to our artillery and supplied our advance troops with ammunition from the air. They also dropped smoke bombs before the line of advance of our tanks, concealing their approach from the enemy. Flying low, our squadrons machine-gunned and bombed the retreating enemy, causing havoc among his masses of troops and transport, and also trains, junctions and bridges.

We destroyed 48 aeroplanes and drove down seventeen others out of control. 51 British machines are missing, most of them having been shot down from the ground.

Our airmen continued today to co-operate with our infantry, cavalry and tanks and heavily bombed the bridges over the Somme both day and night.

A German official communique reports: We repulsed partial attacks at many points between the Yser and the Ancre.

The British and French, bringing up strong reserves, continued their attacks on the whole between the Ancre and the Avre.

We threw back the enemy on both sides of the Somme and on both sides of the Foucaucourt-Villers Bretonneux road.

The enemy gained ground in the center of the battlefield beyond

Rosieres and Hangest. Our counter-attacks brought him to a standstill westward of Lihons and east of the Rosieres-Arvillers line. During the night we withdrew to our rear lines eastward of Montdidier.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports:

Today has been another day of good progress, with the offensive considerably widened by the French operations north of Montdidier.

Germans In Confusion

Our airmen report the Germans in considerable confusion in some places. Bodies of our cavalry, tanks and armored cars are operating far ahead among the enemy positions, some of which have already been evacuated.

The tanks and armored cars performed wonders yesterday. One of them dashed into Proyart and poured a stream of machine-gun bullets through the window of a room in which some German officers were lunching; another set fire to and gutted a complete train and captured a Red Cross train with the staff complete. Other armored cars captured a transport column near Flamerville.

The capture of German material is very heavy. Whole batteries of artillery may be seen left exactly as they were very hurriedly abandoned. A wagon full of maps and papers has been captured.

Our airmen have done magnificent work. They have blown up the bridges at Peronne and Brie.

Prisoners have been captured from nine divisions.

The British troops are now returning to the attack between Chilly and Mericourt.

Drive Enemy Into Pocket

South Of Somme River

London, August 10, 7:15 a.m.—What the Paris newspapers enthusiastically style "the British revenge" is progressing in a fashion which has no precedent in any previous British offensive. Our advance has been slower north of the Somme than elsewhere as a succession of ravines there favors defensive tactics but our troops are back on the old line south of the Somme.

Generally speaking the salient has been broadened both at the apex and base by our successes yesterday and now there is no seriously exposed flank.

The Germans, as at the Marne, are being driven into a great pocket south of the Somme with their backs to the river and they will need to make very desperate efforts to maintain themselves there, while their retirement will imperil the flank of the new positions to which they have been driven from the Marne.

The crucial point is Chaulnes, which is near an important road and railway center and where the British advance has attained the greatest depth. Its capture is bound to precipitate a German withdrawal in the Montdidier salient.

Some experts think that it is possible that the Germans will attempt to escape their difficulties by making another drive for the Channel ports but, on the other hand, it is pointed out that Marshal Foch's present thrust has precisely anticipated such a move by necessitating further inroads into Prince Rupprecht's reserves and, as it is expected that Marshal Foch will now deal other rapid blows, the prospects of any effective German retaliation are regarded as diminishing.

This is practically admitted by the German newspapers, which are now talking of a new defensive strategy designed to spare men in the event the development of the alleged offensive.

Americans In Action

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Yesterday afternoon and evening the advance of the Allied armies continued on the whole front from southward of Montdidier to the Ancre.

The French, attacking southward of Montdidier during the afternoon, captured Le Tronquoy, le Pretoy and Assainvillers, and are threatening Montdidier from the southeast. They had taken over 2,000 prisoners in this sector.

The Canadian and Australian divisions have taken Bouchoir, Meharcourt and Lihons, and entered Ramecourt and Proyart.

This evening the Anglo-American forces attacked in the angle between the Somme and the Ancre and met with immediate success. By nightfall all their objectives had been taken, including the village of Morlaucourt and the high ground to the southeast. Enemy counter-attacks in this sector were beaten off after sharp fighting.

The prisoners captured by the Allies since the 8th exceed 24,000.

Aviation.—In the fighting in the

\$1 opens a Savings Account.
\$100 opens a Checking Account.

HOMELANDS OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS.

* America, Australia, Canada, China, England, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Scotland, Switzerland, Wales.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

air on the 8th we destroyed thirty-nine enemy machines and drove down twenty-two out of control. Twenty-three of ours are missing.

One of the machines reported as missing on the 8th has returned.

We dropped 38½ tons of bombs during the day and 18½ tons during the night.

Montdidier Is Enveloped

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

The attack launched on the evening of the 9th, in accordance with the Allied plan, by the right of the French First Army southward of Montdidier was developed by our Allies this morning with complete success. Enveloped from the north and southeast, Montdidier fell into the hands of the French before midday with many prisoners and quantities of material.

The advance of the French First Army continued all day long in co-operation with the French army on its right and the right of the British Fourth Army.

The British, pressing hard on the heels of the retreating Germans southward of Lihons, overcame the resistance of the enemy and made substantial progress.

The general line reached by the Allies now runs from north to south through Lihons, Fresnoy-les-Roye, Lagnieres and Conchy-les-Pots.

The number of our prisoners is increasing.

Germans Denying Reverse

The German official communique issued this evening reports:

Between the Ancre and the Oise enemy attacks were shattered before our fighting positions.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports:

The assault made by Anglo-American troops between the Ancre and the Somme mentioned by Sir Douglas Haig, was pushed home in forty minutes, when the vitally important Chilly spur was carried. Morlaucourt was captured after fierce hand-to-hand fighting.

South of the Somme our cavalry and strong infantry patrols have entered Polles, Beaufort, Warvillers, Rosieres and Vauxvillers, and were in front of Bouvroy-en-Santerre by dark. The Australians entered Lihons so swiftly that they captured a German divisional headquarters complete. The train which our cavalry captured was a leave train.

The Americans yesterday gave a magnificent account of themselves.

London, August 11.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning: In a successful operation during the night we advanced our line northward of the Somme on the high-ground between Elnhem and Denancourt.

Fighting southward of the river is reported at different points.

The French made progress along the south bank of the Avre and reached the outskirts of L'Echelle-St. Aun.

We repulsed a local attack in the morning against our positions northward of Kemmel, taking some prisoners.

We drove off raiders northward of the Somme.

We slightly improved our positions westward of Robecq.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, wiring on Saturday, reports:

Several fresh divisions of German

troops have been identified during the past thirty hours, proving that a desperate effort is being made to arrest the advance of the Allies, but all the German counter-attacks have proved unavailing.

The capture of Chilly Ridge on Friday evening broke down the last defensive link of the enemy's scattered front. The English and American troops for the first time fought side by side in this brilliant enterprise.

Light Tanks And Cavalry

Great Element In Battle

While the infantry and artillery have fought magnificently this has been preeminently a battle of tanks, armored cars and cavalry. The "whippets," as the wonderful little speedy tanks are called, have wrought havoc with General von Marwitz's 2nd Army. On one occasion six of them advanced in line and attacked a battery of field-guns. The latter, firing at point blank range, put four of the tanks out of action. The remaining two scurried away. But suddenly the two tanks which had vanished came whirling out of a cornfield in the rear of the battery and killed or wounded all the German gunners.

It is incorrect to suppose that our initial success was due to the Germans holding their line lightly. On the contrary, the front against which our first attack was directed was held by the eight divisions instead of the usual six.

Captured German prisoners express the belief that the Germans will not be able to recover or to make a strong stand south of the Somme. Meanwhile our aircraft and long-range guns are bombarding the bridges and crossings of that river.

The tremendous loss of material suffered by the enemy may be rathered from the fact that in addition to our enormous captures of guns, machine-guns, rifles, bombs, food, horses and rolling stock, the Germans have blown up or burned their supply dumps for miles back. Since July 13 the Germans have probably lost almost as much material as they captured in their big offensives earlier in the year.

More German wounded have been brought to our clearing stations than Allied wounded. Many German doctors and hospital attendants have been captured and are doing good service attending the wounded.

Crown Prince Blamed

According to prisoners, the German Crown Prince seems to be the most unpopular man in the German army. He is accused of being directly responsible for the disaster at the Marne and prisoners declare that his amateurish interference with the plans of experienced Generals was the starting point of their present crushing misfortunes.

Germans North Of Vesle

Fighting Americans Hard

London, August 9.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters today describing the fighting in the Valley of the Vesle says that the enemy has very methodically fought out the problem of holding the heights beyond the Vesle.

Once across that river our troubles are perceptibly increased. The enemy withdrew the bulk of his automobiles to the wooded slopes, leaving only a few in the corn where they could enfilade our advance from

the river. Many of these were silenced by individual deeds of daring. When the outpost guns had been disposed of a bridgehead was formed, more troops got over and we advanced to the foot of the hills. We are now lying on the hillside practically in the open with the German gunners watching every movement from the belt of trees above, while their invisible machine-guns have a clear field of fire. Our gunners are shelling theirs with gas but up to the present without sensibly keeping down their fire.

The Americans were the first to cross the river, their engineers constructing trestle bridges from material cut down under fire.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN FRANCE TOTAL 20,000

3,568 Killed in Action in Army And 833 in Marine Corps

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 11.—The War Department report shows the total army casualties since the American Expeditionary Force landed in France to be 17,269, divided as follows:

Killed in action, including 291 lost at sea 3,568

Died of wounds 1,194

Died of disease 1,534

Died through accident or other causes 669

Wounded in action 8,969

Missing in action, including prisoners 1,425

The Marine Corps headquarters' summary of total casualties to date shows 2,750, divided as follows:

Dead 823

Wounded 1,826

In the hands of the enemy 67

Missing 76

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What is **TANSAN**? Why! The Famous Japanese Natural Mineral Water.

"THE CHOICEST OF ALL CHOICE WATERS"

TANSAN is a NATURAL TONIC
TANSAN is a DELICIOUS DRINK
TANSAN is ABSOLUTELY PURE.
TANSAN is an AID TO DIGESTION
TANSAN does NOT LOWER THE SYSTEM
TANSAN is a PICK ME UP
TANSAN has NO EQUAL
TANSAN is FREE FROM BACTERIA

If you have never tried **TANSAN** do so **AT ONCE**. Taste it alone, mix it with your **WHISKY**, try it with **MILK**, and remember you are drinking!

"The Choicest of all Choice Waters"

TANSAN

TANSAN has won the Gold Medal, the highest award, at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition 1910

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He Couldn't Afford It So He Suffered - - -

His physicians told him an operation would bring the only possible cure. He couldn't afford the operation because his salary was just sufficient to pay for his living and a few luxuries. So he continued to suffer from his affliction.

CAN YOU AFFORD TO SUFFER ?

For a nominal sum yearly, you can protect yourself from loss of time and money due to sickness and accident by taking out one of the improved "New China" policies. Weekly compensation paid in addition to Doctor's and Hospital bills.

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Insurance Office

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Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.



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All the latest American Drinks

at

Sullivan's Fine Candies

11 Nanking Road

Japanese Contingent Landed In Vladivostok

General Graves To Command American Force, With Two Philippines Regiments As Nucleus

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Vladivostok, August 11.—The first Japanese contingent, which was overdue twenty-four hours owing to a typhoon, arrived this morning and will be landed tomorrow.

Vladivostok, August 12.—There was an official reception and parade of the Japanese forces this morning at the Czech-Slovak Staff headquarters, where there were drawn up the Allied international detachments, the resident Consul, and the naval and military commanders. The townsfolk gathered in large numbers to witness the march past, moved more by curiosity than enthusiasm.

The Japanese created a splendid impression. Their quality and their equipment are first class.

Mr. Helby Alston and Vicomte de Martel have publicly notified both Governments here that the solution of the problem now before the Allies will be only possible when the Russians are unified and is impossible while the majority of the political parties are fighting one another. The Allies agree upon the principle of no intervention in the internal affairs of the country, and the representatives of the Allies will maintain neutrality with regard to the Siberian and General Horvath's Governments.

Washington, August 9.—The Secretary of War states that owing to the smallness of the first body of troops despatched the proposal that the Japanese Chief of Staff should lead the Allied forces in Siberia had been abandoned but probably a Japanese officer would lead the expedition. It was expected that the Japanese contingent would be somewhat larger than the American.

General March announced that the General Graves will command the American troops in Siberia, the nucleus of which will be two regiments from the Philippines supplemented later by troops from the United States. General March says that no commander of the Allied forces as yet has been selected.

New York, August 9.—The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press states that the Japanese General Kiketsu Otani will be ranking officer of the Allied expedition to Siberia.

London, August 9.—A message from Tokio states that the Premier, Count Terauchi, in an interview, said that conditions might arise under

which it would be necessary for the Allies to despatch additional troops to Siberia and the country must be prepared for any emergency.

Copenhagen, August 11.—The Bolshevik newspaper *Isvestia* states that a counter-revolution has broken out in a number of towns in Russia and the Soviets have been overthrown and replaced by Social Revolutionary Councils. The well-known Bolshevik leader Oleschinsky has been killed at Kazan, there has been great bloodshed among the Bolsheviks in the districts of Rjazan and Novgorod and the movement is growing rapidly.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 10.—The Czech-Slovak National Council has announced that Italy has joined France in granting official recognition to the Council as the supreme representative of the Czech-Slovak people in the entente countries. The Council has received a copy of a treaty by which the Council is given full jurisdiction over its nationalities living in Italian territory.

Licenses Revoked On Rice Shipments

Cereal May Be Only Shipped
Through U. S. In
Bond

No further licenses for the importation of rice into the United States except for shipments in bond through the United States destined for the West Indies or Central America will be granted by the United States Consulate as the result of a telegram received yesterday afternoon from Charge d'Affaires MacMurray at the American Legation, Peking.

All outstanding licenses covering the importation of rice into the United States are revoked covering ocean shipments made after July 31, except such licenses as may have been issued for shipments in bond through the United States destined for the West Indies or Central America.

Contracts Let By U.S. For 18 Wooden Ships

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, August 11.—The Shipping Board announces that contracts for eighteen wooden cargo vessels and eighteen wooden barges were let last week. They will be built on the Pacific Coast.

Japanese Sentenced To 25 Days In Jail

Man Who Threw Acid On Chinese Women Also Ordered To Pay

I. Kuno Niyaki, the Japanese who threw acid over several Chinese women in the Hongkew district on the night of July 30, was sentenced to 25 days' imprisonment and ordered to pay \$30 to the injured women by Magistrate Toyado in the Japanese Consular Court yesterday.

Niyaki was also ordered deported from the Settlement. Seven witnesses appeared against the accused who was charged on three counts by the police—disorderly conduct, indecent exposure and throwing sulphuric acid over the bodies of the Chinese women.

WHOLE BATTLE LINE BEING STRAIGHTENED

Time Has Come To Keep Enemy
Running, Says General
March

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, August 10.—General March, the Chief of Staff, in his weekly conference with newspaper men said that the whole battle line from Rheims to Flanders is being straightened out, and the time has come for the greatest effort. Marshal Foch was following sound military principles in striking without relaxation. "When you get the enemy going keep him going." The drive by the French and British in Picardy had put the enemy again in a bad position similar to the pocket which closed on him on the Aisne-Marne front.

General March said that any suggestion that the end of the war is at hand should be discouraged, but the times has come to keep the enemy running and hit him hard. The greatest advantage to the Allies was that they are taking the offensive and can keep the enemy guessing instead of having to guess themselves.

Regarding the situation on the Yser, General March said that the French and American troops and been nibbling along the line but had made no attempt as yet to advance further up the slopes north of the river, where the Germans' chief lines of resistance are supposed to stand. The American troops had been thrown into the fighting in the Ardennes-Somme salient. They succeeded in overcoming a stiff resistance and helped the British to capture some important positions between the Aisne and the Somme.

REGULATIONS ISSUED FOR NEW GOLD NOTES

Issue Paves Way For Adoption
Of Gold Standard, Man-
date Declares

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, August 10.—A mandate announces the following regulations regarding the issue of gold notes:

1. For the convenience of international trade and to pave the way for the adoption of a gold standard the Government has decided to issue gold notes through banks nominated by the Currency Bureau.

2. The standard of gold notes is to be the gold Yuan, containing .752118 scruples of pure gold, equal to .0201688 of a Kuping Tael. One-tenth of a gold note will be one cheon, 1/100th one fen and 1/1000th one li.

3. The notes issued will be of the value of one, five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred Yuan. The banks are also authorized to issue gold notes valued at 1/2, 1/10th and 1/20th of one Yuan. It is also intended to mint copper coins valued at 1/100th of one gold Yuan.

4. Until the gold Yuan are circulated holders of gold notes may remit through nominated banks to any part of China or foreign countries. After the gold Yuan have been minted notes can be changed for them and also the gold Yuan can be transmitted to foreign countries. Application can be made to the nominated banks for the purchase of gold notes with foreign gold coins or notes according to their intrinsic value and also for articles of gold and raw gold.

5. No comparison can be drawn between the value of the gold notes and the currency at present in circulation but the gold notes can be changed into the present currency at a rate of exchange to be fixed by the nominated banks.

6. The banks entrusted with the issue of gold notes will have a reserve to cover the issue. Such reserve may be either in gold Yuan, foreign gold notes or pure gold. These reserve funds are to be deposited at commercial ports where international exchange business and trade are conducted and are to be under the supervision of delegates of the Currency Bureau.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

Childhood ailments in most cases come through some derangement of the stomach or bowels. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, have been proved by thousands of mothers to be the greatest medicine known for the cure of these ailments, simply because they regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach. Concerning them Mrs. Napoleon Lambert, St. Ignace, Quebec, writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for childhood ailments and I am well pleased with their use." Of cents a vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 50 South Street, New York.

More Enemy Firms Seized In America

(American Wireless To Reuters)
New York, August 10.—The Custodian of Alien Property has announced the seizure of four more enemy-owned corporations with a total capitalization in excess of \$1,000,000. The owners of the companies reside in Germany. The corporations will be sold at public auction.

NANKING SAILS TOMORROW

With 140 Tsinan Hsin students and 10 other first class passengers from Shanghai, the China Mail Steamship Company liner Nanking will leave this port tomorrow afternoon at five o'clock. A special tender for the students will leave the Customs Jetty at three o'clock. The Nanking will take mail for Japan and the United States.

The liner will arrive at Wosung tomorrow morning at daylight.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(American Wireless To Reuters)
London, August 9.—Weekly silver report states: The price remained unchanged during the week. Shanghai exchange rose three farthings today to 4s. 10d.

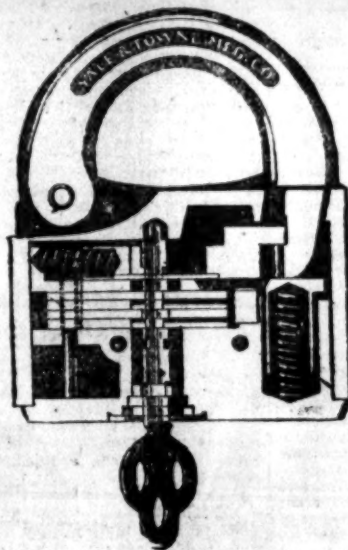
IRON OUTPUT IN U.S.

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, August 11.—The output of iron for the seven months ending July 31, in the United States was 21,414,889 tons.

The Reason For Yale Security

Not what you see but what is concealed within the case differentiates the Yale lock from other kinds.

The hidden mechanism, as near perfect as skill and experience can make it, is adjusted to just one key—every tumbler is arranged to accommodate one key and no other.



In this mechanism is strength—Strength to resist an attack of force when wires and false keys have failed. In this strength and perfect workmanship is your security; the security you buy when you insist on Yale products.

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Look for the

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We don't think that
you can realize what
a vital event this great



CLEARANCE SALE

is for you until you come and see these gigantic bargains in WALK-OVER shoes.

They are going and going fast.

AND THERE IS A REASON

We are giving you a golden opportunity to supply yourself with shoes for the present and future at a tremendous saving.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

All Men's and Women's White Shoes reduced $33\frac{1}{3}\%$.

We have a fine assortment of Women's pumps at $\frac{1}{2}$ price.



Walk-Over Shoe Store

"THE STORE AHEAD"

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"Embassy" Virginia Cigarettes

Finest
Quality

The kind of quality that not only
pleases the smoker but gratifies
an ideal of the manufac-
turers to produce the
finest of Virginia
Cigarettes.



Sold in
tins of 50
Cigarettes
also
packets of 10

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

UNITY OF COMMAND WON BATTLES, SAYS PREMIER

Driving Of Germans From Guernsey Of Amiens Railway Of Great Importance

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 12.—Mr. Lloyd George, speaking today at a luncheon at Newport, Monmouthshire, emphasized the importance of our success in pushing the Germans back from within a guernsey of the Amiens railway. A hundred trains a day had to pass through Amiens but we were temporarily deprived of the use of that route. Then, recently, we were able to employ twenty trains a day. Amiens now would be safe. The recent Allied triumph on the Marne and Somme was due to the unity of command. Those two great victories have resulted in the capture of between 50,000 and 60,000 prisoners, and 800 to 900 guns. But the struggle was not over. The country must depend on its resistance and courage and must keep up heart. We were now doing well but a firm and steady heart was necessary. "The business we have undertaken is one of those things which give us a general to do for all ages."

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to refer to the difficulties of obtaining sufficient coal for Great Britain, France and Italy. He stated that some of the men who had been taken from industries for service in the army are unwilling to return to their previous employment. They say, "No, we are going back to fight." The Premier remarked that it was difficult to defeat a country which produced such men. He appealed to everybody connected with the production of coal to do their very best to get more. "I'll get coal at the quarry, hurl it in wagon loads. Every ton, every extra wagon load, represents liberty, justice and peace throughout the world."

7,000,000 Letters Sent By Boys In France

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, August 12.—More than 7,000,000 letters from American soldiers in France have been received at an Atlantic port since July 25, and the Post Office Department has announced that every one started to its destination within twenty-four hours after its arrival. Eighty percent of the letters were noted to the railroad route in this country before leaving France.

U. S. Minister To Head Mission In Prisoners

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, August 12.—John W. Garrett, the American Minister at The Hague, has been designated by the State Department as the representative to head the mission of the United States to meet the German delegates at Bern within the month to discuss the treatment and exchange of prisoners of war.

BRITAIN GIVES NOTICE IN SUGAR CONVENTION

May Indicate Intention To Give Preference To British-Grown Product

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 12.—Reuters Agency learns that the Government has decided to give the signatories to the Brussels Sugar Convention six months' notice of its intention to resume complete liberty of action in respect to its policy with regard to sugar. It may be recalled in that connection that Great Britain, when she withdrew in 1913 from the Sugar Convention, gave a pledge that she would not give preference to British-grown sugar without six months' notice to the signatories to the Convention.

U. S. Red Cross Gives More For Armenian And Serbian Relief

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, August 12.—The American Red Cross War Council has announced the appropriation of \$1,500,000 as an additional contribution to the American Committee for Armenian and Serbian Relief. The fund will be given in three installments, in August, September and October.

Red Cross Thanked For Siberian Relief

Local Chapter Receives Acknowledgement From Washington For Sending Supplies

A telegram of appreciation for the promptness and efficiency of the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross in sending materials for use by the Siberian unit has been received from headquarters of the Society at Washington by Mr. Julian Arnold. The local chapter has dispatched eighty cases of Red Cross supplies to Vladivostok. Materials for the use of the Red Cross Siberian unit is being received and handled by Dr. Tessler of St. Luke's Hospital, Tokio, who is now in Vladivostok. The business work will be handled by Mr. E. W. Frazier of the Society's Japan Chapter. The Consulate at Harbin has been asked to assist the Red Cross work in all possible ways.

Unclaimed Telegrams

Great Northern Telegraph Co.
July 8, Tokio. Pramar, Astor House.
" 9, Kobe. H. H. Nicholas, Astor House.
" 22, Yokohama. Gill, Astor House.
" 30, Vladivostok. Lieutenant Zoubryhitzky, Russian Consulate.
" 30, Vladivostok. Graf, Hotel Astor House.
Aug. 1, New York. Czerninski, Astor House.
" 3, Kobe. Flories Vanleer, Astor House Hotel.
" 4, Dairen. Charles Coy, Astor House.
" 6, Yokohama. R. O. Puhu, Astor House.
" 7, Peking. Moravitzky, Astor House.
Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.
July 6, Montreal. Mooyungking, Old Chungking Road.
" 7, Halphong. Page Patrick, care English Consulate.
" 7, Bordeaux. Kremer, Customs.
" 13, New York. South China Trading.
" 14, Sydney. Cantrell.
" 14, Hongkong. Yatuenwah.
" 15, New York. George Stoll, care American Consul.
" 17, Preenpall. L. Governor, Consul, France.
" 19, Macao. Ricou, Passenger Shinyo Maru.
" 20, Philadelphia. Brachman, Str. Montegale.
" 25, Sourabaya. Simpanz.
" 31, Hongkong. Chengyunghong.
" 31, Bombay. Evato Katsaro, Kita Soocheln Road, Sakuraki.
Aug. 2, Shanghai. Fong, 21 High Road.
" 6, Dairen. Charles Coy.
" 6, Paris. Kremer, Customs.
" 9, Paris. Kremer, Customs.
Commercial Pacific Co.
Aug. 6, Washington. Mrs. Helen Bromfield, Astor House, Shanghai.

AMERICAN SHIPPING'S EFFICIENCY INCREASED

Much Time Saved On Trips By Direct Routing, Unification Of Cargo, Etc.

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, August 12.—The Shipping Board has announced that direct routing, unification of cargo, loading to capacity, and reduction of time in port have resulted in a fifty percent increase in efficiency in American shipping.

Transportation records, which mark the first effort in the history of American shipping for centralization, to contract the performance of various ships with the view of speeding up show that two great vessels are now doing the work which before the war required three. On the Pacific Coast the average turn-around for ships in the coastwise trade is rapidly approaching the record performance of anti-bellum days.

Recently the steamship Ventura made the journey from Honolulu to Sydney, Pago-Pago and back to Honolulu, thence to San Francisco, in sixty-two days. The S. S. Sonoma duplicated the feat. The average round trip from San Francisco to Seattle to China, including days in port, has been cut to eighty-one days, and new vessels soon to be put into the trade are expected to make better time than this. The round trip between Yokohama and Honolulu ranges between eight-four and 103 days while the round trip from New York to Manila only 165 days. A new round trip recently established in the British Indian trade between New York and Calcutta averages 207 days. In the Atlantic trade similar conditions prevail. The former average of two trips a month between Norfolk, Baltimore and Boston has been increased to four trips. Ships formerly made four trips yearly between the United States and Chilean ports, bringing nitrates. The turn-around in the Mexican oil trade has been reduced to eleven days, and some tankers are making the turn-around in a week.

General Greene Heads Philippine Department

Maj. Gen. Henry A. Greene, formerly in command of the Ninety-first division, National Army in the United States, has been named to succeed Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans as commander of the Philippine Department. General Greene returned from France early in June.

Polish Veterans Sail For Service In France

The Polish contingent of veterans from the former Eastern front, who have been in Shanghai for several months, sailed for France yesterday on the French mail steamer Porthos to take up arms again in the Western theater of war. Among passengers sailing on the Porthos were Mr. De Hoyer, manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in Peking; Mr. G. B. Fife, of Pientsin; Mr. I. C. Petresco, former Rumanian Assistant General Director of Munitions; and Mr. P. E. Naggiara, former Consul-General for France here, who is proceeding to Indo-China.

News Brevities

Mr. J. G. Petrocelli, who resigns as Shanghai agent for the China Mail Steamship Company Sept. 1, will leave for the United States on the China. Mr. Petrocelli will take a position with Knapp and Baxter of New York.

United States Consular authorities and the police departments of the International Settlements and the French Concession are searching for Private Frank V. McRae of Company H, 15th Infantry, who is believed to be a deserter. Private McRae left Chinwangtao July 26.

The T.K.K. liner Siberia Maru, two days behind schedule, will arrive here with cargo and mail from the United States tomorrow morning.

This being the birthday of Mr. E. A. Harwood, prominent Chinese friends will give an elaborate program of entertainments at Mr. Harwood's spacious garden.

The Society for Constructive Endeavor will give a dinner at noon today at the Oriental Hotel in honor of the American Consular officials and the departing Chinese students who are going to the United States to study in American colleges. Messrs. M. F. Perkins, N. T. Johnson and Sawyer, Admiral Tsi Ting-kan and Mr. Chung Mun-jew are expected to be among the guests.

Siamese Contingent Welcomed In France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 12.—A large contingent of Siamese troops commanded by Major-General Janaris has arrived at Marseilles. It received a great welcome.

BIG SALMON PACK IN U.S.

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Portland, Oregon, August 12.—The Bristol Bay salmon pack is reported to be 1,500,000 cases.



G-E Edison Lamp

in every socket

for better, brighter light

The Drawn Wire Filament is Strong

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Faric and Kryptok Lenses, Sun-glasses, Protection Goggles & Everything Optical
Special rate to Doctor's prescriptions

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkoo Road, Shanghai

\$30,000,000 GUN PLANT IN FRANCE PLANNED BY U.S.

Works For Relining Cannon To Compare With Krupp Works At Essen

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, August 12.—The War Department announces the plans have been completed for building a great gun-relining plant in France at a cost of \$30,000,000 which will compare with Krupp works at Essen.

Unionist Returned M.P. Without Opposition

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 12.—The Unionist candidate Mr. G. N. Anderson has been returned unopposed as member for Canterbury.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. ss. Tategami M. Aug. 15
Per N.Y.K. ss. Tateshima M. Aug. 16
For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per C.M. ss. Nanking M. Aug. 14
Per T.K.K. ss. Korea M. Aug. 15
Per P.M. ss. Benador M. Aug. 17
Per N.Y.K. ss. Suwa M. Aug. 18
Per O.S.K. ss. Mexico M. Aug. 24
For Europe etc.:
Per N.Y.K. ss. Sade Maru M. Aug. 14

MAILS DUE

From U. S. and Canada:
Per N.Y.K. ss. Siberia Maru Aug. 14
Per N.Y.K. ss. Fushimi M. Aug. 16
Per O.S.K. ss. Arabia M. Aug. 16
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ITALIANS AND BRITISH REPORT SUCCESSES

Eight Raids Between Asiago And Canove Cause Heavy Losses And Yield Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, August 10.—An official communique reports:

We forced the Chinese in the Doane Valley and surprised a large party of the enemy, killing some and taking twenty-one prisoners.

The total number of prisoners taken by the British in their raids between Canove and Asiago was 374. The French deeply penetrated a strong point held by the enemy on Mount Sissol, destroying or taking the garrison prisoners. They captured 243 prisoners, eight machine-guns and a trench-mortar.

In raids further eastward we inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and took fifty-nine prisoners.

An official communique issued by the Ministry of the Navy reports:

The activities of the British and Italian air forces since the 7th include the bombardment of the military works at Durazzo on two occasions, and also bombardments of Cattaro, Santo Sino di Livorno and Pola. The first caused at Pola and Durazzo, were visible for a distance of fifty miles.

An official communique yesterday reported:

We repulsed two attacks on Col-de-Rosso.

Our airships bombed the military establishments at Pola. In the Venetian Plains and at Trent.

London, August 9.—An official despatch from British headquarters in Italy reports:

Our divisions recently have carried out eight successful simultaneous raids between Asiago and Canove. We inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, took 315 prisoners, six machine-guns, and three trench mortars. Our casualties were light. Our air force has destroyed eleven hostile machines. On of ours is missing.

NEW BUILDING FOR U.S. LEGATION IN PEKING

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, August 11.—The work of the American Legation is expanding so largely, partly in consequence of additional work entailed by the war, that the problem of accommodation has for some time been acute, and is now more so than ever. It has therefore been decided to erect a new block of buildings and the contract for this has been let within the last few days. The work will be put in hand at once.

It is rumored here that Dr. Reinsch, United States Minister, who left here in June for a trip to Washington and back, leaving his family in Japan on the way, and expecting to be back here in three months' time, will not return, but no ground for the rumor is ascertainable. Nothing whatever is known in the American Legation of any change of plans on Dr. Reinsch's part or on the part of the authorities in Washington. It is unofficially known that Dr. Reinsch reached Washington a few days ago, but no communication has been received from him or from anybody else that would support the current reports.

BRITISH NAVAL AIR ACTIVITY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 9.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:

A formation of our large seaplanes in the North Sea recently sighted a Zeppelin at 4,000 feet and climbed to the attack. They were not seen at first, but the Zeppelin later, sighting them, dropped all its bombs, released its water ballast, put up the nose of the Zeppelin and escaped into heavy clouds.

Our aeroplanes during the week ending the 7th dropped many tons of explosives with good results on Ostend and Zeebrugge. Three hostile machines were shot down in flames and six driven down out of control. All the British machines returned.

London, August 11.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:

Our aircraft yesterday heavily bombed enemy mine-sweepers off Zeebrugge.

They also observed a German destroyer sunk eight miles north-westward of Zeebrugge, probably by a British mine.

Today Band Programs

Performances by the Public Band will be given today, weather permitting, program as follows:

(1) In the Public Garden 5:30 p.m.

1. March—Folia Hargrove... Fletcher

2. Overture—Les Dragons de

Viktor... Mallard

3. Waltz—Golden Wedding... Nivad

4. Selection—A Runaway Girl... Caryl

5. (a) Song—The Song You Sang to Me... Molloy

(b) Two Step—Happy Hippo... Kennedy

6. Selection—The Tales of Hoffmann... Offenbach

(2) In the Hongkong Recreation Ground at 3 p.m.

1. March—The Royal Review... Lacey

2. Overture—La Fousse de

Nuremberg... Adam

3. Waltz—Grande Valse de Concert... Mallet

4. Selection—Makla... Leocog

5. (a) Intermezzo—Fairy Voices... Growe

(b) Two Step—Red Wing... Mills

6. Two Irish Dances... Ansell

7. Waltz—Serenade d'Amour... Lucma

8. Selection—Traviata... Verdi

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

U.S. GOLD RESERVE

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 11.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement gives the gold reserve held by the Federal Reserve Banks at \$1,990,201,000, in increase of \$20,000,000 within the last year, and the amount is still growing steadily.

KOREA MARU DELAYED

The T.K.K. liner Korea Maru, delayed at Hongkong because of repairs, will sail from Shanghai for Japan ports and San Francisco August 21. The Korea Maru was previously scheduled to leave this port next Friday.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow:

Messrs. S. Trost, C. Creslau, V. H. Yines, Duesse, C. P. Clement, C. E. Wata, V. Dreyson, A. B. Lester, C. H. Bell and P. McGarrin. Mrs. E. F. Pomery and Miss I. H. Bame.

Per H.O. s.s. Tehhsing from Hankow:—Mrs. Harvey, Misses Borgeson (2), Mr. and Mrs. Paria, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Denison and Dr. Cochran.

Per C.N. s.s. Chuangking from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Wimerbotton.

Per C.N. s.s. Sunning from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Welsh and infant, Misses Bridger, Torryth and A. Parkes, Mrs. and Mr. Forsyth and Mr. P. Anderson.

Per C.N. s.s. Hain Peking from Ningpo: Miss Rohler, Mr. Chow, Rev. Father McCordle and Crapas.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dairen:—Mr. C. Yasaki, Mrs. Joe J. Simon, Mrs. Anna Michiara, Messrs. F. Edmondson, C. W. Boyd, Frederic Simon, R. T. Byrne, Percy Ayres, E. Laly Gerard Kiveron, Segel, Scholeff, Krawchenko, and Alessandro S. Saverini.

CRICKETERS WILL PLAY BASEBALL ON SATURDAY

Will Have Annual Game With Shanghai Team At Race Course Diamond

A baseball team composed of Shanghai cricketers will play Shanghai at the Race Course next Saturday afternoon and the two teams will battle at cricket the following Saturday.

Shanghai and the Navy will play Sunday.

The cricketers held a stiff practice session yesterday afternoon. The Shanghai team will give the cricketers a battery.

The following will play for the cricketers: Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, R. J. S. Brandt, F. Ollerdesmen, L. P. Quincey, V. Elliott, C. Knight, L. R. Whisen, D. Campbell, A. H. Leale and W. C. G. Clifford.

Sunday's Game

Bob Eddy had one bad inning, the third, when sold sailor hitting drove five runs across. The Shanghai pitcher, hurling his last game for the locals, had the Navy team eating from his palm in every other session, but his team could not hit Keeler when the bingles were necessary. Score: Navy 5, Shanghai 1.

The lone Shanghai tally came in the third when Eddy's double was followed by Bradley's single.

Crow hit a triple and a single in three trips.

Swimming

Water polo teams representing the Shanghai Municipal Police Recreation Club and the Japanese Swimming Club will play a league match at the Municipal Bath Thursday night.

The game will follow competition for the Sir Lamerock Cup, which starts at nine o'clock. The police swimmers will compete in the following events: neat diving and diving for objects.

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GERMANS PROTEST OWN WAR HOSTORY

Publication Called Astonishing Document—Effort Made To Justify Invasion Of Belgium

London, June 24.—The history of the war now being published in Germany by the General Staff is an astonishing document, says a despatch from Geneva to the Daily News. This so-called history has provoked protests even from some Germans who are not entirely prejudiced.

The most interesting part of the section, dealing with the campaign in Belgium, is the effort to justify the violation of that country.

Marshal von Biberstein writes in the volume: "Prompt action was necessary because a world of enemies was ready to violate the beloved Fatherland. Already, while there was peace, we had received positive information that in the event of war our enemies would not respect Belgian neutrality, but would seek to threaten the vast industrial centers in Northwest Germany. To meet this contingency our plan of operations proposed a rapid advance by our right wing through Belgium against the French north eastern frontier."

Regrets are expressed that Belgium did not agree to "peaceful treatment" on the part of the German troops.

ECUADOR OUT MONDAY

The Pacific Mail liner Ecuador will leave Hongkong Friday afternoon and will sail from Shanghai for Japan and the United States next Monday afternoon at three o'clock.

The liner will not call at Kobe en-route to San Francisco.

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WEATHER

Hot weather with threats of thunderstorms in our region. The typhoon of the Philippine Channel is likely to cross the south of Formosa.

Mr. and Mrs. THOS. C. KIRBY tender their thanks to their relations and friends for the kind sympathy and the lively interest shown during the bereavement of their only beloved baby boy, Thomas Maria. Special thanks are sent to the crews of the U. S. S. "Quincy."

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 13, 1918

The Problem of Russia

THOSE who pretend to have a formula for the solution of the Russian problem in the sense of an immediate panacea for the political and social ills which that country unhappily is heir to at the present moment overlook the fact that the question of solving the problem of Russia—Russia has certainly become a major problem for the Allies—is one of those things that are easier said than done. The situation in Russia is taxing all the resources of statesmanship at the command of the Allied Powers, and critics of Allied policy toward Russia are apt to forget this vital fact when aiming their shafts of criticism.

Colonel Repington, for instance, the brilliant military critic of the Morning Post, discussing intervention in Siberia late in July, admits that the distances to be traversed before the Allies can seriously affect the Russian situation may be great, but he says that the railway which carried a million Russians in 1904 is now referring to the period of the Russo-Japanese War—can, when reorganized, easily carry the much smaller number required to form the nucleus of the future Russian army.

The contention put forward by the theorists is that the Allies must wait, up before the approach of winter, for only two months distant, and that without vigorous Allied co-operation with the Czech-Slovak troops and a measure of assistance conceived on a bigger scale than so far arranged, the object of the Allies can hardly be effected. Colonel Repington goes so far as to urge that an Allied expedition from Vladivostok, although it may not ultimately be the best means of retaining touch with Russia, is the best means at hand at this moment, having the supreme advantage of bringing into action a great military power which is unable to act in any other theater of the war.

It can thus be seen at a glance that what Colonel Repington proposes is not merely in favor of continuing Allied activity to Siberia alone. He goes further than that. If we interpret the sense of his remarks correctly, he suggests that Vladivostok should be made the starting point of Allied intervention all over Russia. The danger of such a policy is too self-evident to require undue emphasis. It would almost certainly throw Russia into the arms of Germany. It is idle to shut our eyes to the fact that if the Bolsheviks were sufficiently powerful to bring about a separate peace with Germany, they will be equally powerful to place a Russian army in the field, this time against their former allies.

Reciprocate action based on hasty judgment can only invite the antagonism of the Russians. Indeed, Mr. Poles, the American Consul at Moscow, has just informed the State Department that Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, recently declared before a gathering of the Soviets in Moscow that a state of war existed between the Russian Government

and the Entente Allies, although the moral effect of such a statement has been softened by a subsequent statement by Trotsky, the Russian Commissary of Foreign Affairs, in response to questions from the Allied Consuls, to the effect that the Premier's statement need not be considered in the light of a declaration of war, but it was rather a declaration of a state of defense in Russia similar to the situation that existed at one time with Germany.

Despite this assurance, it is tolerably clear that the Allies are face to face with a situation that requires extremely delicate handling. One false step will damage the Allied cause still further. A policy marked by caution and restraint, therefore, is the wisest and most effective policy to pursue. The Allies are undoubtedly taking the path of wisdom in waiting to see the effect of their move in Siberia. If the Allies but hide their time the various coalescing factions in Russia may yet prove the instrument of Bolshevism's downfall. The Russia that exists is undoubtedly as heartily sick and weary of the Bolsheviks as the Allied Powers, and when the propitious and psychological moment arrives, nothing can stop the extinction from power of the Bolsheviks.

Despite reverses here and there, one has only to study the telegrams from day to day in order to reach the sound conclusion that the Russians themselves are gradually overcoming the Bolshevik menace to their freedom. The Don Cossack region already has been cleared of the Bolsheviks. Revolting peasants are fighting German troops in the Kiev district. The German Embassy is forced to quit Moscow. Russian officers anxious to join the movement against the Bolsheviks are being conscripted where possible and forced, at the instance of pointed revolvers, to lead the Bolshevik troops.

How long can such a state of affairs exist? Not perhaps through the coming winter. Next Spring very probably will see the Social Democrats back in the saddle and inviting full co-operation of the Allies in the work of reorganizing their army. Allied troops under those conditions would be able to move freely to the new front in Russia, where they would fight side by side with the new Russian army, as the Russian and Czech-Slovak legions are now fighting side by side with the Allies in France. That is the outcome for which Allied statesmen are now working, and it is to this end that the present movement at Vladivostok is held to small proportions.

Meantime, the moral effect produced in Russia by the smashing Allied victories over the Germans in the West cannot be inconsiderable. The Allies must wait and see the dual effect of their move in Siberia and their military successes in the West. In that way they can proceed along safe lines with their Russian policy.

The Wise Priest

The late Lord Ardilaun, head of the Guinness family, was very fond of bringing parties of distinguished people to stay at his little fishing lodge, Kilmore House, Connemara. One Sunday morning word was sent down to the parish priest that there were some Catholic gentlemen staying at the house who would attend mass, among them being the Lord Chief Justice of England, Russell of Killowen; the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Lord Killanin; the Duke of Norfolk; Sir Rowland Blienerhasset; Sir Aubrey de Vere; and the Master of Rolle. Naturally, the priest felt nervous at the thought of all these clever people listening to his sermon. He determined, as he said, that they should not go away talking about the ignorance of the Irish priests and their lack of education, so he preached the sermon to them in Irish.

Saving Lives At Home

War, as the Registrar-General tells us, has emptied the cradles as well as the graves. There is some compensation in the fact that the civilian death rate is extraordinarily low, and that lives, mostly young lives, are being saved on the home front. Last week the London death rate, says the Daily Chronicle, dropped to 11.2 per 1,000, and there were nearly twice as many births as there were deaths. Brydon could boast a rate of 7.5, Hornsey one of 6.5, which was duplicated by Northampton, which is not exactly a sanatorium.

It is not easy to measure a rate calculated in "per thousand per year." It may be understood by a reference to Gillingham. The population is 44,000, and the death rate was the remarkable one of 24. There were two deaths in the town during the week—22 births.

Count Them Afterwards

An example of the Englishman to whom odds are nothing was old Admiral Duncan, first Lord Camperdown. As he went into action off the Texel an officer asked him how many enemy ships they were about to engage. "Really, sir," was the reply, "I cannot ascertain, but when we have taken them we will count them."

Names In The News

FOURAGERS—pronounced four-ah-shair—is a French honor conferred only for distinguished service in battle. It consists of a colored cord ending in a brass tag, and is worn around the left shoulder.

No Title

By Heywood Brown
(New York Tribune)

In the newspaper advertisement it merely said, "George F. Sweetser, Real Estate Agent." Only after his letter came did we realize the sort of man with whom we had to deal. The letter was much more communicative than the advertisement.

The left-hand half of the envelope read: "George F. Sweetser, Storm King on the Hudson, New York. Legalized expert judge of horses, cattle, poultry, fruits, etc.—pomologist and botanist—private scoring and mating poultry—starting judge of races—originator of Buff Brahmas—breeder of prize winning, standard bred poultry, cattle, etc.—superintendent of farm produce and grain at New York State Fair."

I was careful, therefore, to explain my business at the beginning. "I want to see a farm," I said.

"I'm certainly glad to see you coming out this way," said the pomologist. "We want new blood. We want active, hard-working young fellows around here. We got too many amateurs and old fogies. Would you believe it, a lot of fellows around here won't use green fertilizer, even when I tell them about it."

"No?" I said.
"They just want to stick in the old rut and do things the way their grandfathers did before there was a war. Do you know what it makes things grow?"

"Rain," I suggested, after a long pause.
"Yes, rain, of course," said the originator of Buff Brahmas, "but nitrogen, too. And where do we get nitrogen?"

"It comes from Chile, or Honduras, or some place down that way, doesn't it?" I hazarded.

"No sir," said the starting judge of races. "Up here in Putnam County we get it right out of the air. That's what green fertilizer does—just brings it right out of the air."

And he reached up and clutched something, as if he was going to bring some down himself and show it to me. Instead, he let the gas drift away and pointed to a farm just across the road from the post-office.

"Do you see that farm over there?"

I nodded.
"Well, that man took my advice and he got 440 bushels of potatoes on two acres."

I tried to think just how far 440 bushels of potatoes might stretch if French fried and placed end to end. It was beyond me.

"That's a lot of potatoes," I murmured.

"I'll say it is," answered Mr. Sweetser. "You know what potatoes were selling for last year?" he said aggressively.

"Not last year," I answered.
"Well, they were selling for \$1.50 a bushel. I told that man over there to hold off a bit, but he didn't take my advice, and later on they sold for \$2. It wasn't such bad business, either, at \$1.50. Do you know how much 440 bushels at \$1.50 are?"

I could do that one, and after awhile I said "\$660."

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Sweetser. "And this farm I got for sale is eighty-five acres. Now, suppose you put all that in potatoes. How much could you get?"

"It would be a lot of money," I said, after a vain attempt to work it out in my head.

"Not that I'd advise you to put it all in potatoes. There's cows and corn and berries and pigs. This is lovely country for pigs. You certainly owe it to yourself to have pigs. If I was a young man I'd just do nothing but pigs. And there's alfalfa. You can get that three times a year, and you get about five tons to the acre. There was a man on a place right next to mine that put four and a half acres into corn and he got \$249.70 for it."

"How's the house?" I interrupted.
"Oh, don't you bother about the house," said Mr. Sweetser. "It's comfortable. That's what I'd call it—comfortable. And I allus say you're not buying houses; they don't count for nothing in the long run; you're buying land. Even if that was an elegant house, you'd want to fix it up some way to suit yourself, wouldn't you? I'd like to show you the place this afternoon. There's good corn, and I know you'd enjoy seeing the rye and the pigs. But, you see, I'm kinder pressed for them. I'm superintendent of a big place around here, and I got to look at that, and later on this afternoon I have to register the alien enemies—the women, you know—and tonight there's a meeting of the draft board. I guess I've told you enough, though, about what kind of land it is around here. Just look at this place right here."

He led the way across the road. "You wouldn't find finer soil than that if you was to drive all afternoon. Just look at it." And he kicked some of the rocks away so that I could get a closer view.

"Why, the crops alone and the timber ought to pay for this place in a couple of months. Why, I'd just love to buy it myself if I was a young fellow and wasn't so busy. If you come up this way again let me know when to expect you, because I've got to go up and superintend a fair next Thursday, and on Friday I'm judging chickens, and Saturday the school board meets."

A Footnote To Lichnowsky

The Ambassador's Statement To Admiral Hood Confirms The Charges Of His Famous Memorandum

By William Howace Thayer

The following authentic statement of interest because it confirms from a different angle Prince Lichnowsky's recently published revelations. It also is one more of the hundred pieces of testimony which prove that the German Kaiser was mediating war in the Spring of 1914.

When diplomatic relations were broken off between England and Germany the English sent the German Ambassador, Prince Lichnowsky, home with full honors, unlike the boorish treatment which the Kaiser gave the French Ambassador, M. Cambon. The battleship on which the Prince went back was commanded by Admiral Hood, who was on very friendly relations with Lichnowsky. For the latter, being a Slav, had good manners, which the Prussians have never been able to attain, and had been really popular in London society.

During the crossing the Prince was much affected, and he said in substance to Admiral Hood:

"I might as well jump overboard, for my career is ended. Three months ago (that is about May 1) his Majesty the Emperor wrote and instructed me to investigate secretly the state of English public opinion and to let him know whether there was any likelihood that the English would enter the war in case we made war. I looked over the ground in all directions and reported that the English were not likely to go to war on any account. In the first place, they had ceased to be a martial nation. They had grown so rich that their chief desire was to

enjoy the luxury and comfort which their wealth brought them. Next, they had a civil war on their hands in Ireland. Then, they had only a very small army ready—160,000 men—and it would take them at least a year to train any considerable force. Finally, I added, they had grown so unwarlike that they allowed even women (unfranchised) to intimidate them.

"I have no doubt," said Lichnowsky, "that my report must have influenced the decision of the Emperor in forcing the war. So you see what my fate is likely to be."

On his return to London immediately after, Admiral Hood repeated Prince Lichnowsky's statement to several persons and, among others, to a Harvard professor of worldwide reputation, who repeated it to me soon after he came back to Boston. Admiral Hood, I need hardly remind you, married a well-known Boston lady and had himself many friends and acquaintances, including the Harvard professor, in Boston society. I printed the story in my "Germany versus Civilization" more than two years ago, but I did not give Admiral Hood as its source because he was then in active service in the British Navy. He went down with his ship, as every one knows, in the battle of Jutland, and there can be no impropriety in naming him now.

In the light of such evidence, how long will even the German people go on believing the lie which the Kaiser passed off on them at the beginning of the war when he assured them that the sword had been forced into his hands?

In The Holy City

Letter From American Lady Who Saw British Enter

The following letter has been received by Mrs. Margaret D. E. Moran of Amherst from Mrs. Anna Spafford, a remarkable woman who at 78 years of age is still head of the American colony at Jerusalem numbering some 100 persons, founded by herself and her husband, Horatio Gates Spafford, in 1881. For 37 years they have freely helped the poor and needy of every race and religion; since the outbreak of the war their ministrations have been untiring. When all Americans were ordered to leave the city, they stayed so as to establish and maintain a hospital. We reprint the letter, from the Springfield Republican.

Jerusalem, March 14, 1918.—After having been about up for more than a year, without one word from the outside world, neither letter nor paper, you can imagine our joy when the British walked triumphantly into Jerusalem, delivering us and the people from the heel of the oppressor, twofold oppressed, one tyrant with another behind him, urging on to double cruelty, the Christian tyrant teaching the heathen his tricks, twofold more cruel, treacherous and godless—all humanity, compassion or love considered weakness and immoral, not to be tolerated. You can then realize our gratitude, thanksgiving and praise to God who has sent us this wonderful deliverance through the brave and noble British.

It was a sight indeed worth seeing when the courageous Tommies walked into the city, behind their noble officers, the governor taking the lead. What a shout went up from our oppressed but grateful people to God. We were on the balcony of the Grand hotel (which hotel we had converted into a hospital, where we had for nine months been nursing the wounded) when this glorious procession passed by.

Out of a fiery furnace we felt ourselves delivered. I cannot keep the tears from flowing while I am writing this to you; not only to us came this deliverance, but to a poor, oppressed and starving people, whom we had endeavored to keep alive until succor came. Money that had reached us from kind friends before America entered into the war enabled us to feed daily, on an average, 2,000 people. The first year of the war we had a plague of locusts which demolished every green tree, consequently depriving us, that summer and the next of fruit, fortunately the grain had been harvested before their arrival. The second year the plague of typhus raged and people died in great numbers, some fell at our door unable to stand. We carried them under the trees, making them as comfortable as possible, while we sought for some kind of conveyance to carry them to the hospital; some died before we were able to procure this.

Then arose a far more serious difficulty, to get the Turkish government to bury them. The character of the Turk always procrastinates, which means tomorrow or next day after he will attend to it. You could scarcely imagine the miles we walked from one official to another before these poor creatures were put under the sod. Three of our household contracted the fever, but thank God, they all recovered and we were allowed to nurse them at home.

Before the American Consul was sent away by Jamal Pasha, word came to us that we were all to be sent out of the country. When the poor people heard of it a great lamentation went up of despair: "Who now will feed and care for us?" This order meant about 100 people, many of them old and feeble, and many

that there would be no one left to nurse the wounded, we must go! But as Mrs. Spafford wrote the Turkish governor would not carry out these barbarous orders of the Germans. "The only compromise that the Germans would accept was that the six American young men of military age, John Whiting, etc., must be sent to exile. God mercifully intervened and it was still further reduced to two now and four when

the Turks were compelled to retire. We, then, must accompany them. Again God intervened and point was waived; and when the Turks were compelled precipitately to withdraw our hands to be cared for by us, knowing that each man would look after himself the transition occurred. So it happened that the lunch prepared for our boys' journey was eaten by the Tommies.



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Nursing Mothers and Young children

ENDORSED BY ALL LEADING PHYSICIANS

It is not a temporary stimulant, but an abiding influence for Good Health.

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Certain-teed
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TESTIMONIALS

FROM OFFICERS ON ACTIVE SERVICE

TO THE NATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Lt. Col. —, R.F.A. writes: "I am very pleased with the Super-Telescope. The depth of focus is really excellent and does appear to give stereoscopic vision. I find the gimlet fitting the most useful at present. It screws into a rafter of a roof and I can observe through a hole in the tiles in a place where it would be impossible to use a long telescope without exposing the telescope outside. The result in that case would be bulky and sheds at once as it is only a short way from the German trenches. One has to get the telescope set at all sorts of angles to avoid showing any part of it outside. Once the shells are on the target I find it excellent. It is also useful in determining special points, such as whether there is any enemy's observation post on a ruined tower, whether there is wire in front of a certain trench, etc. It is the only telescope which can be used in the narrow trenches."

Agents: Boyes, Bassett & Co.

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CLEARANCE SALE

Selections of 2,000 pairs

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White Shoes

English and American 1918 models

Just arrived for

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Specially selected from the best English and American Styles

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Nanking Road

Tel. C. 4733

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

The Influence Of Starry Nights

An Old Sailor's Description Of A Night At Sea That Shaped
His Thoughts For A Lifetime—God's Image But
Not His Throne Can Be Found

By Garrett F. Service

Here is part of a letter that touches on one of the most powerful influences exercised by nature over humanity, an influence that every man and every race of men have felt at every period of history; an influence that is capable of taming the wildest spirit, of impressing the shallowest intelligence and of exalt-

ing the most unimaginative mind:

"I was a sailor in my younger days and of course I have seen some of nature's wonders. On one of my voyages across the Pacific Ocean our ship ran into a spell of very fine and warm weather. The sky was very clear, far more so than I ever saw it before, and during my watch on deck, from midnight till

4 a.m., the stellar picture in the heavens was one never to be forgotten. The sky was a mass of stars. Even right down to the horizon they were plainly visible. I have the picture plain in my brain, but I cannot give it the proper description."

In other parts of this letter the writer shows that that wonderful glimpse of the stellar universe—so rare, even in the experience of a sailor, that it came to him like a sudden revelation, as if a veil had been stripped from the face of the sky—enriched his thinking for his whole life, putting him, without need of books, among the astronomers, and making him intellectually akin to the builders of the star-oriented pyramids, and to the Chaldean shepherds who felt, as they watched their flocks in the starlight of the land of Shinar, that "from all quarters heaven speaks to man."

I believe that few thoughtful persons have failed to have experiences of this kind. They come at all periods of life, subduing human vanity. The child is not more awed by the universal spectacle than was Napoleon on the deck of his home-bound ship from Egypt, pointing to the stars to teach his officers the littleness of human force and fear, and asking them: "Who made all that?"

Here is a phase of astronomy that transcends its science. Emerson spoke of the "almost spiritual rays" of the stars, poured down through the "transparent darkness," and one sometimes feels that it is a spiritual telescope through which he is looking on a night that is deep with stars.

There is another fine thought of Emerson's about the stars which may be similarly extended. "If," he says, "the stars should appear one night in a thousand years, how would men believe and adore and preserve for many generations the remembrance of the city of God which had been shown." But suppose there had been no stars; that the earth had been alone with its sun, not even having the moon for a companion, or distant planets to share with it in the sunlight—nothing but a blue dome by day; nothing but absolute darkness, the sort of invisibility by night, in such circumstances would the thought of heaven ever have occurred to the

mind of man? When he tried to picture God to himself, would it not have been an earth god, or at best a god riding on the clouds, dwelling in gold palaces of gold and crimson under a roof of sapphire, and going to sleep at night, like all nature?

It is a stellar pageant that makes men look upward, and, looking upward, lift up their thoughts, imaginations, hopes and aspirations. One star shining alone excites our admiration; a thousand stars counted and charted bring the sky down to the level of measurement; but the appearance of an innumerable multitude of stars, occupying depth beyond depth to infinity makes room for the thought of heaven, and of a higher deity than Olympian Jove.

Yet astronomy peering farther and farther into space, drives the imagined locality of heaven before its advancing battery of lenses and mirrors, until it is forced beyond the frontier of the visible universe, for inside the starry system, as we know it, everything is formed of the same matter, inspired with the same forces and obedient to the same laws. There are great stars and small stars, single stars, double stars, clustered stars and stars in spheres and garlands—but there is none among them which could on

any reasonable ground, be called the Star of God.

And it must be confessed, too, that the glimpses which we seem to get of other starry systems beyond our own give no promise of the discovery of a "center" of the universe. Unless heaven is everywhere, it is nowhere, within astronomical ken. Perhaps the greatest service that astronomy can render to religion, after that of uplifting the minds of men by an infinite widening of their horizon, is that of bringing home to them a conviction that the earth is just as much—and no more—the abiding place of God, just as much—and no more—the "heavenly Jerusalem" as any star, planet or foot-hold anywhere in limitless space.

The way to get nearer to God is not by wandering out into starry space, seeking for His "throne" (no body will ever do that in reality), but by turning one's thoughts, under the inspiration of the illimitable spectacle of the stars, away from low, narrow, selfish, ungodlike things. Kant had a true inspiration when he linked the starry heavens with the moral law. They are a magic mirror in which an image of God may be seen, though His dwelling place among them cannot be found.

From A Soldier In France
To His Mother

You have asked me, Mother dearest, just what our boys have done! Have they snatched their share of glory as the golden moments run? Have they met the great adventure with a smile and passed along, through the fields of desolation, ever steadfast, ever strong? Have the waning fires of freedom burnt into a brighter flame? Has this spark brought into being a new luster for our name? Have we lent our little effort—made the bid and paid the price? Are the scales of Duty balanced by the weights of Sacrifice? Has the echo of tradition, sounding high above the guns, found its fullness in the bosoms of our land's heroic sons?

I can answer, yes, old sweetheart—I can tell a wondrous tale Of hands that carry on the work and hearts that never fail; And each day has its story, its glory, toil, and pain,

Its madness, sadness, gladness, its sunshine, mist, and rain; Its song of blind devotion to the purpose of our trial, Its hymn of wild emotion, breathing truth or stern denial, Emotion wrought of sorrow, wet with tears of blind despair, Emotion wrought of pity for the widow's empty chair, Emotion wrought of terror in the drum fire's steady roll, Emotion wrought of hunger in the heart, the mind, the soul, Emotion wrought of memories of children killed in bed, Of bristling, barren crosses, bearing witness to our dead, Silent crosses, calling, calling finding answer in the breast, Linking up our pulse and passion with "the boys who traveled west." Aye, emotion wrought of memories, across the tragic sea, Of all we know, of all we love, of all we hope to be—Of parent, wife, and children, of liberties we prize, Of smiling sweet contentment beneath our sunny skies. Emotion tells the story when life hangs on a hair—'Tis fed on exaltation or crushed by sheer despair.

It is not the fear of dying that wears your heart away—It's the weary life you're living, and living every day.

Dr. John Goddard
Optician

Refracting

and

Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses

in

Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.
26, Nanking Road

It is not the final abell-burst, bringing your eternal rest—It's the trying, ever trying, still to do your very best—Carrying on with faith unbroken, when all your pals are gone, For to carry on with smiling face is half of victory won.

And the place where the savage Hun broke through will be where our last man fell. For the word has traversed the western front, and echoed across the shore—'The Hun shall never cross the line which he could not cross before!'

And we'll carry on, by grace of God, 'gainst all the Imps of Hell,

WILLIAM V. V. STEPHENS.

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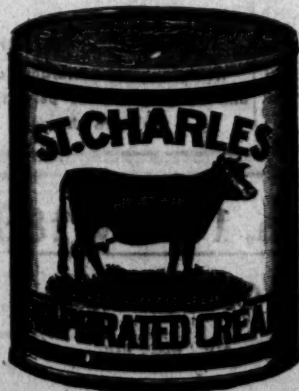
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Rubber Prices

Messrs. Hago Heide and Co., have received the following telegram from Messrs. Barker and Co., Ltd., London, dated the 7th instant:

Average Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 6d.

Average Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2s. 1d.

Sm-warehouse (Singapore) 1/2, 1/2, poor demand.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Banker's Service

London, August 8.—According to the latest returns the Bank of England rate of discount was 5%.

The proportion of reserves to liabilities is 175%.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

13, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. 4000 minutes from Bund by tram. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Telephone No. 95

the undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against fire on foreign and native risk at current rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Banker's Service

London, August 9.—Today's rubber prices were:

Spot: 2s. 1d. Paid.

October to December: 2s. 2d. Paid.

Tendency of Market: Firmer.

London, August 8:

Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot: 2s. 1d. Paid.

October to December: 2s. 2d. Paid.

Tendency of Market: Steady.

London, August 7:

Spot: 2s. 1d. Buyers.

October to December: 2s. 2d. Paid.

Tendency of Market: Steady.

BAR SILVER

Banker's Service

London, August 9.—Today's silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/2d. Very Quiet.

Previous quotation, London, Aug. 8:

Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/2d. Very Quiet.

London, August 7:

Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/2d. Very Quiet.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Banker's Service

London, August 8.—Today's cotton prices were:

Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch staple Spot: 22.25d.

August: 21.40d.

October: 20.73d.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Banker's Service

London, August 9.—Today's prices, rates and deliveries were:

Cables 2 1/2% for a-c. 56 1/2d.

Cheques on London at Paris: Fr. 27.69

T.T. on London at New York: G. 34.75d.

Bar Silver (spot): 48 1/2d.

Bank of England Rate of Discount: 5 1/2%

Market Rate of Discount: 5 1/2%

Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good: 50.19d.

Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal: 18.93d.

Cotton: Good Middling Texas: 22.25d.

1 1/16 inch staple: 22.00d.

Plantation Rubber August: (per 4) 2s. 2d.

Hornbills 3 1/2 lb. Shirts: 30s. 9d.

Calvert's 10 lb. Shirts: Unquoted

Taylor's 40s Yarn: Unquoted

MARTIN'S

APIOL-STEEL

A French Remedy for all Irritations. Thick, smooth, white cream of APIOL-STEEL is the best on the market for any irritation of the throat, nose, or eyes. It is a sure cure for all such troubles. It is a French Remedy for all Irritations. Thick, smooth, white cream of APIOL-STEEL is the best on the market for any irritation of the throat, nose, or eyes. It is a sure cure for all such troubles.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, July 24 and 25.—Following were the prices realised at the Auction this week:

Sheet	per lb.
Smoked Fine Ribbed	43/48
Smoked Good Ribbed	48/36
Smoked Fine Plain	NH
Smoked Good Plain	NH
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	NH
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	NH
Unsmoked Fine Plain	NH
Unsmoked Good Plain	NH

Crope	513/47
Fine Pale Thin	47/40
Good Pale Thin	41
Good Brown Blanket	35
Fine Brown	403/25
Good Brown	35/25
Good Dark	371/18
Barky	183/10
Virgin and Pressed	22 1/2
Loose	18

Cupwashing 23/19

Catalogued for sale 2,363,828 lbs. (about 1,055 tons).

Sold 1,920,563 lbs. (about 456 tons).

A quantity of about 3,050 tons was offered for sale at our auction this week. The tendency throughout was rather unsettled, and prices fluctuated wildly at times, especially those for Fine Ribbed Smoke Sheet.

At the start of the sale yesterday morning Fine Ribbed Smoke Sheet sold up to 5 1/2 cents. There was, however, only a moderate demand and prices eased somewhat towards noon, the average being about 50 cents. In the afternoon speculative buyers stepped in and brought the market up to 53 cents, one exceptional lot of 1 ton obtaining even 54 1/2 cents. Thereafter, the price for this grade declined steadily to about 51 1/2 cents.

Fine Pale Crepe met with less competition, but remained fairly steady between 48 and 51 1/2 cents, with average at about 50 cents.

Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Good Pale Crepe were slightly easier than last week.

No lot of Plain Smoked Sheet or Unsmoked Sheet of either description found buyers at the auction.

Fine Brown and Good Brown Crepes were wanted at about 1 1/2 cents below last week's average. There was a fair demand for Dark Crepe, and prices for this grade were nearly unchanged on the week, while only the best parcels of Dark Crepe changed hands at the auction showing an average decline of about 1 cent per lb. Scrap was rather neglected.

The sale was concluded this morning when only a few buyers were operating. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet reached 51 1/2 cents and Fine Pale Crepe 51 1/2, but the tendency was declining.

Meyer and Meuser.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 12, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.

4/10=Tia. 4/14

115=Tia. 55.94

72.7=Mex. \$119.61

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,

72.7=Mex. \$119.61

Market Rate of Discount: 5%

1 m/a. 5%

4 m/a. 5%

6 m/a. 5%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a.

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.25

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4.76 1/2

Consols 100 = 100

Exchange Closing Quotations

London Demand 4/10

India Demand 4/10

Paris Demand 6/8

New York Demand 11 1/2

Hongkong Demand 7 1/2

Japan Demand 4 1/2

Satavia Demand 2 1/2

Singapore Demand 4 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London Demand 4/11

London 4 m/a. Cds. 5/10

London 4 m/a. Docy. 5/10

London 6 m/a. Cds. 5/10

London 6 m/a. Docy. 5/10

Paris 0/d. Docy. 11 1/2

New York 4 m/a. 11 1/2

Roules Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roules

Roules 100 = Tia. 190 nom.

Roules 100 = Mex. \$12.68 nom.

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE

RATES FOR AUGUST

Ex. Tia. 2 1/2 = 4/9 1/2

1 1/2 = 4/9 1/2

0.75 = 1/12 1/2

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Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

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SADO MARU	12,500
KANAGAWA MARU	12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Washington.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	Aug. 19
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irimawa	Sept. 10

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

TATEGAMI MARU	4,600	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi	Aug. 16
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	Aug. 23
CHIKUGO MARU	6,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi	Aug. 27

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKEHISHI MARU	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata	Aug. 17
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Sept. 7

FOR JAPAN

INABA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Migo	Aug. 23
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KORE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Inatsu	Sept. 13
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FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000		Sept. 3
KATORI MARU	19,000		Oct. 2

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FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Aug. 19
SUWA MARU	21,000		Oct. 22

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	15,500		Aug. 21
TANGO MARU	14,000		Sept. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000		Oct. 16

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

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T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

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TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Mail
101	101	101	0	dep. Peking	arr. Mukden	102	102
201	201	201	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Pukow	202	202
301	301	301	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Pukow	302	302
401	401	401	84	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Pukow	402	402
501	501	501	84	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Pukow	502	502

Local	Mail	Local	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Local
701	701	701	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Pukow	702	702
801	801	801	271	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Pukow	802	802
901	901	901	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Pukow	902	902
1001	1001	1001	148	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Pukow	1002	1002
1101	1101	1101	148	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Pukow	1102	1102

Local	Mail	Local	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Local
1201	1201	1201	220	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Pukow	1202	1202
1301	1301	1301	296	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Pukow	1302	1302
1401	1401	1401	318	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Pukow	1402	1402
1501	1501	1501	377	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Pukow	1502	1502
1601	1601	1601	400	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Pukow	1602	1602

Express	Express	Local	Miles	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express	Local
1701	1701	1701	0	dep. Nanking	arr. Shanghai	1702	1702
1801	1801	1801	193	dep. Nanking	arr. Shanghai	1802	1802

Express	Express	Local	Miles	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express	Local
1901	1901	1901	0	dep. Shanghai	arr. Nanking	1902	1902
2001	2001	2001	193	dep. Shanghai	arr. Nanking	2002	2002

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

1 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. 3 = train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tientsin, Hsichowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. S.	\$585 B.
Chartered	271
Russo-Asiatic	250
Marine Insurance	
Canton	\$350 B.
North China	\$125 B.
Union of Canton	\$775 B.
Yantai	\$300 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Ts. 25 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$150 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$325 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Ts. 147
Indo-China Def.	100/-x 2 B.
"Shell"	Ts. 231 B.
Shanghai Tug (C)	Ts. 37 B.
Shanghai Tug (F)	Ts. 37 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Ts. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.	27a. 6d.
Philippine	Ts. 0.00
Hamb.	\$2.00
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$140 B.
Shanghai Dock	Ts. 241 B.
New Eng. Works	Ts. 241 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Ts. 73 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$89 1/2 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Ts. 72 1/2 B.
China Land	Ts. 50
Shanghai Land	Ts. 68
Wellington Land	Ts. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	\$13 B.
China Realty (Ord)	Ts. 50
China Realty (Pref.)	Ts. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-we Pref.	Ts. 185
Laon-kung-mow	Ts. 97 1/2
Laon-kung-mow	Ts. 130
Oriental	Ts. 58
Shanghai Cotton	Ts. 153
Kung Yik	Ts. 104
Yangtsepo	Ts. 91 1/2
Yangtsepo Pref.	Ts. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Ts. 23
China Sugar	\$88 1/2
Green Island	\$7.00 B.
Langkai	Ts. 101 S.
Major Bros	Ts. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Ts. 67 1/2 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	\$13 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$30
Lane, Crawford	\$80
Moutrie	\$31
Watson	\$5.00 B.
Weeks	\$13 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Ts. 7 1/2
Amber	Ts. 0.30 B.
Anglo-Java	Ts. 7.30
Anglo-Dutch	Ts. 3 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Ts. 19 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Ts. 0.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Ts. 3
Buta	Ts. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Ts. 0.90 B.
Chempedak	Ts. 9
Cheong	Ts. 1 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Ts. 2.30 B.
Dominion	Ts. 0 1/2
Gula Kalampang	Ts. 5
Java Consolidated	Ts. 14 B.
Kamunting	Ts. 3 1/2 B.
Kapala	Ts. 0.30 B.
Kapayang	Ts. 27
Karan	Ts. 10 B.
Kota Bahros	Ts. 4.00 B.
Kroewok Java	Ts. 16
Pendang	Ts. 11 B.
Pengkalan Dulan	Ts. 4.55
Permatia	Ts. 2 1/2
Ropah	Ts. 0.30 B.
Samarang	Ts. 0.70 B.
Seokoe	Ts. 6
Tembu	Ts. 1.05
Sensawang	Ts. 8 B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Ts. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Ts. 7
Shanghai Pref.	Ts. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Ts. 1.10 B.
Sungai	Ts. 1.05 S.
Sungai Duri	Ts. 7
Sua Manggis	Ts. 3 1/2 B.
Sua Kalantan	Ts. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban	Ts. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Ts. 1.05 B.
Tanah Merah	Ts. 0.85 B.
Tehong	Ts. 14 1/2 B.
Uluhi	Ts. 3 1/2
Zhangbe	Ts. 4 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Ts. 140 B.
Cult. Dairy	Ts. 10 1/2
Shal Elec. and Ash	Ts. 641
Shanghai Trams	Ts. 23 1/2 B.
Shanghai Gas	Ts. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Ts. 50
Shal Telephone	Ts. 82 B.
Shal Waterworks	Ts. 100 1/2

S. Sellers. Ss. Sales. B. Buyers.

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Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 1:30 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Nanking will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Montdidier Falls To Swift Attack

(Continued From Page 1)

front, which was only 15 kilometers away from this town, is now twice as far. 14,000 prisoners have already been taken and also numerous guns. French losses light.

The official communique issued this evening reports: Following up our advance on the right of the British Fourth Army our troops today scored fresh successes. After breaking the resistance of the enemy they carried the villages of Pierrepont, Contoire and Hangeot-en-Santerre and captured Arrillers. Our progress in this direction since yesterday morning has attained a depth of fourteen kilometers. Besides a considerable quantity of material we have captured 4,000 prisoners. Our losses, like the British, have been particularly light. On the Vesle the Americans have captured Fismette, taking a hundred prisoners.

Aviation.—Notwithstanding a dense mist and low clouds, our air squadrons multiplied their reconnaissances of the enemy lines, frequently using their machine-guns against the German troops. Four enemy aeroplanes and four captive balloons were killed during the fighting in the air. Ten balloons were dropped on the railways in the regions of Chaules, Nesles, Ham and Roye.

The official communique issued this afternoon reports: There has been no change on the battlefield south of the Somme. There were some enemy artillery bombardments during the night. Enemy raids in Champagne in the region of Proseme, Mont-Sans-Nom and Souain were repulsed.

Fall Of Montdidier.—London, August 10.—Reuter's Agency learns that the French attacked at dawn between Montdidier and the Oise, along a front of twelve miles and attained a depth four miles in six hours. There is little doubt that Montdidier has fallen. The French captured a hundred guns in addition to those previously mentioned.

The enemy has probably been thrown back from gun range of the Paris-Amiens railway at St. Just, where the Allies last night used the railway.

The enemy has been completely cleared from the secondary line from Amiens to Crepy. The railway junction at Chaules is under the fire of our heavy and field guns, and it is quite impossible for the Germans to use it. The enemy therefore does not possess railways for sending reinforcements to the Montdidier-Oise front.

Up to the present eleven divisions of enemy troops have been identified. Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring yesterday evening, reports: The front formed as the result of the French advance today is a large convex curve from Chartreux to Rozieres and about eleven miles from Montdidier on the west bank of the Aisne opposite Moreuil, and from which the French started yesterday morning.

The enemy is naturally holding the flank of our attack in the region of Montdidier more obstinately than the center.

The colonels of three German regiments, with their staffs, were captured during our surprise attack yesterday morning before the officers had time to finish dressing. One bolted but the French soldiers ran him down and brought him back.

Fewer guns were taken by the French than the British because the Germans, anticipating the British attack, had transferred many of their guns north of the Amiens-Noyon Road.

The official communique issued this evening reports: Our troops operating on the right of the British pursued their successes yesterday evening and last night. We progressed east to Arrillers and captured Davescourt.

Attacking south of Montdidier between Ayencourt and Fretzy we took Rubecourt and Assainvillers, and reached Faverolles.

Push East of Montdidier.—The official communique issued this evening reports: Our attacks on the Aisne battlefield continued all day with increasing success. Montdidier, outflanked from the east and north, fell during the morning.

Continuing our victorious advance

on the right of the British, we pushed our advance ten kilometers east of Montdidier on the front Andechy, La Boissiere and Fescamps.

Extending our action southeastward, we attacked the German position the right and left on the St. Just-Roye road, on a front of 20 kilometers. We captured Rollet, Orville-Sorel, Remons-sur-matz, Conchy-les-pots, Neuville-sur-Remons and Elincourt, advancing 10 kilometers at certain point.

In three days fighting the French have advanced over 20 kilometers along the Amiens-Roye road, and captured over 8,000 prisoners.

Up to the present we have counted 200 guns among the enormous amount of material abandoned by the enemy.

Aviation.—Despite bad weather our squadrons fought numerous actions, falling fourteen German aeroplanes and setting fire to nine captive balloons.

Forty tons of projectiles were dropped during the day and eight on enemy troops, stations and camps.

Amiens-Paris Railway Cleared For Traffic.—Paris, August 11.—The results of the victory gained by the Fourth British and the First French armies have been increased in every direction, despite a resistance strengthened by large reinforcements rushed up by the enemy overnight.

While the Canadians and Australians stormed the whole line of the outer defenses of Amiens and pushed further forward, the French also gained further important successes on the southern flank of the battlefield. Their outflanking of the Montdidier recess makes it unlikely that the Germans will hold this place long.

More than 24,000 prisoners have been taken since Thursday morning with about 300 guns and vast quantities of material of all kinds. The maximum advance exceeds twelve miles and the allied cavalry have even pushed forward to within a mile of Chaules.

The Allies have already cleared the Amiens front considerably and if they compel the Germans to retreat from Montdidier they will have set free for traffic both the important railways between Amiens and Paris, thus increasing the Allied power of maneuvering.

There are reports that the Germans are burning their dumps and stores, thus foreboding their retreat. These have not been officially confirmed but are probably true. The German General in command on this front is believed to be von Boehm, one of those defeated by Marshal Foch in the Marne pocket.

French Progress Continues.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports: Yesterday evening and last night we again made progress on the whole front between the Aisne and the Oise. We carried the Boulogne, La-Grasse Massif and advanced east of Bus.

Farther south we penetrated the wooded region between the Matz and the Oise and reached the outskirts of La Berliere and Gury. We took Marcell-Lamotte and advanced about three kilometers north of Chevencourt.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

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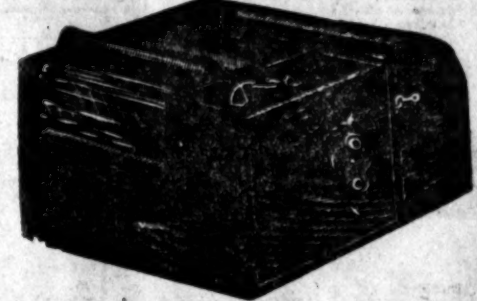
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Get rid of the flies and save yourself from germs and discomfort



All traps purchased from us will be repaired free of charge excepting broken springs, for which the small charge of replacing same will be made.

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SOLE AGENTS

Telephone 2472

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up										(Main Line)		Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	2nd and 4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Express	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Fast	2nd and 4th	Fast	Local	Express				
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.05	8.30	9.40	13.45	15.55	17.15	78.00		PEKING	dep.	11.00	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.30				
WUSU	dep.	8.41	11.32	12.50	14.10	15.10	16.30	1.05		PEKING	arr.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CENTRAL	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW W.	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW W.	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
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CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
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CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01	12.54	14.05	15.24	16.25	17.45	2.30		CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.10	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.40				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.01</																			

